L. Beard

Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 25.

Poetry.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither.
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

A Private Letter from Edward Everett.

[Private letter, written without thought of publication, to a correspondent in Virginia:]

BOSTON, May 15, 1861

MY DEAR MR.———: Your letter of the 19th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feeling; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieved at the different view we take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as long as I thought she was pursuing Constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the conservative North in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force Slavery into the Territory of Kansas, by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the People. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the Slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrentable manner in which the policy of Secession was initiated by South Carolina, and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public property—which in the absence of any joint act of partition, was sheer plunder—it was my opinion that, if they would abstain from further aggression, and were determined to seperate, we had better part in peace. But the wanton act on Fort Sumter (which took place, not from any military necessity, for what harm was a single company, cooped up in Charleston harbor, able to do to South Carolina? but for the avowed purpose of "stirring the blood" of the South, and thus bringing in the Border States), and the subsequent proceedings at Montgomery have wholly changed the state of affairs. The South has levied an unprovoked war against the Government of the United States, the mildest and most beneficent in the world, and has made it the duty of every citizen to rally to its support.

I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the regiment of Mr. Webster (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father), has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends—yourself among the most valued of them—as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South.—But these friends forget that as early as the 12th of April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May, the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall When General Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat, his red hot cannon ball, and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and four little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. MUST I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecate the choice of a President, exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have their own candidate, though mistaken I trust in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by susequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union press at the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the Disunionists would not wait for *overt acts*, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that there was an anti-Republican majority in the Senate and that there would be one in the present House. They "precipitated" the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and, although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress, which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South, that their constitutional rights were threatened. The accredited leaders of the Republican party, including the President-elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams), possessing the entire confidence of the incoming Administration, proposed to admit New Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any Anti-Slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress, the States repealed or modified the laws throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practicle injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of Secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which in the light of the Constitution is simply rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not "let you alone?" But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace."—She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but a third of its population. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the Missouri—and finally, she claims the right for any State, that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous, and unheard of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone," and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members (from which the leaders of the revolt dispense themselves), takes measures to defend itself, the Capital of the Union, the public establishments, and the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditad by the ambitious and disappointed politicians (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles,") she exclaims that the North seeks "to subjugate the South."

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South more extensively than most Northern men and the support given, especially in the Border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But, I pray you, believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the Government; and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail.

I remain, my dear Mr.———,
Sorrowfully and sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

Letter from Senator Douglas.

A friend of Senator Douglas has handed us for publication a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:

CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to yield to of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its Government.

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States, would create a Union party in the Cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary Government, and bring those States back into the Union by the vote of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transfered from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of Government or no Government, country or no country; and hence it became the important duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the union of the States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country, ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged, but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

I know of no mode which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Gen. Jackson, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and as deep as that which now separates Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy arose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government the voice of partisan strife was hushed, in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the Opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to the Democratic principles, or a want of locality to the organization and the creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal Patriot.

With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

TO VIRGIL HICKOX, Esq,
Chr'n State Dem. Com.

The Washington *Star* has this incident: "The other day some of Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, on taking a stroll through the country, some distance from their camp, into Prince George's County, came across a farmer who was busily engaged in planting corn, and he expressed some concern that he should not be able to get the crop into the ground in season, they determined to help him out; so, pulling off their jackets, they pitched in with hearty good will, and did the job up in short order. They then marched back to camp, as tickled as a cat with two tails."

The name of the Senator from Tennessee is Andrew Johnson. There was a representative from that State some years ago at Washington, named Cave Johnson. The present Senator is no relation—there is no cave in him.

A Norfolk despatch to the *Atlanta Confederacy* says that the steamer *Merrimac* had been raised. The machinery was found uninjured and she was reported as ready for sea on Friday last.

The Memphis papers are calling the attention of the vigilance committee to the high prices for provisions charged by the dealers there.

The obsequies attendant upon the passage of the body of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH through New York on Sunday, were most imposing. After the remains had been taken to the Astor House, and funeral services held under the auspices of the relatives, they were taken to the City Hall, where they were viewed by at leas 10,000 citizens. The body was then followed to the boat by a vast procession of military, firemen and citizens, among whom were many of our men of mark. The demonstration was alike a tribute of respect to the deceased, and the cause in which he sacrificed his life.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

—*Particulars of the Conflict at Great Bethel The Confederate Battery Abandoned and Their Force Withdrawn to Yorktown.*

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, 6 P. M.—The county bridge where the battle of Monday morning was fought is near the head of a branch of Rock river, and is better known as Great Bethel. After crossing the narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to be left, and around its side. Just beyond the bridge the Confederates planted their battery, consisting, at least, of one twelve pounder rifle cannon and two field pieces. The line of entrenchments then followed the right side of the road with a ditch only between them. The position was excellently chosen—the stream and swamp on the left of the road widening so as to render futile any attempt to out flank the rebels on that side.

The formation of the ground on the right made a flank movement very circuitous. The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves, who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream, and had to fall back among the trees. The other regiments came upon the order given in my first dispatch, but for want of a good commander fell into confusion. A council of the Colonels was held, and the order given to retreat after the men had been exposed an hour and half to a destructive fire. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn, with 250 men, had, by a wide circuit, reached the rear of the battery, and it is now quite evident that the Confederates, whom it is now nearly certain did not exceed in number 600 men, were on the point of leaving the field when the order was given for the Federal troops to retreat. Notwithstanding the report of pursuit, the Confederates were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the Confederate cavalry did not pursue.

On the disappearance of the Federal troops the whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their entrenchments and hastily withdrew toward Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings.

Col. Taylor, with nearly one thousand men, yesterday made a reconnoissance from Newport News, but returned to camp in the evening. With this exception no military movement has occurred.

A Captain of the Zouaves, with their Assistant Surgeon, has to-day gone to Great Bethel under a flag of truce and bearing a letter from General Butler respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned. The official returns of the lost have not yet been completed.

Here is a list of Col. Duryee's killed and wounded:

Killed.—George H. Tiebent, Company A, Jas. Griggs, Company A; David Tieforth; Company I; Patrick White Company I.

Wounded.—Adolph Vincent, Company A, dangerous; Jas. S. Taylor, Company B, dangerous; Corporal Brinkerhoff, Company C, slightly; Jno. Broecher, Company D, slightly; Edward Moore, Company D, slightly; James Knowels, Company E, lost right hand; S. W. Cartwright, Company G, not dangerous; Capt. Kilpatrick, Company H, not dangerous; Capt. Cohen, Company H, shoulder dislocated; John Dunn, lost his right arm; Jas. A. Cochran, slightly; Jno. H. Conway, Company H, slightly.

Missing.—Sergant Hopper, Company C, and Allen Dodd, Company I.

The casualities, I am confident, will number not less than 25 killed and over 50 wounded. Two of the wounded at the Hygeia Hospital died yesterday.

Colonel Benedix's regiment has three killed and seven wounded and two missing.

An accident in the morning near Little Bethel cost Colonel Townsend's regiment two lives and several wounded.

At Great Bethel he had one killed and two mortally wounded. Quite a large number are still missing.

Lieutenant Greble, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed on horseback. His head was struck by a rifle cannon ball.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was one of the aids and acting Secretary to General Butler, and was the author of the brilliant Seventh Regiment article in the June "Atlantic."

Brigadier-General Pierce has not yet given an official account of this unfortunate affair.

The United States steamer Monticello has just arrived from Washington with a large amount of amunition.

The weather is intensely hot here.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE ADELAIDE —FUNERAL HONORS OF LIEUT. GREBLE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived here about eight oclock this morning, bringing the United States mail and a number of passengers, one half of whom were military officers, one of whom was Capt. Taylor, of the Second U. S. A. He stopped at Fort McHenry for the purpose of obtaining a company of the same regiment to escort the body of Lieut Greble from the steamboat wharf to the President street Railroad Depot *enroute* for Philadelphia.

The funeral solemnities, which took place within the fortress on Wednesday afternoon, is described as one of the most solemn and imposing occasions ever witnessed within its walls. The body was laid out and placed in a metallic coffin by Mr. Weaver, of Baltimore, and the chapel where it lay was filled with troops.—The exercises therein consisted in part of a brief and eloquent discourse by the Chaplain of the New York Zouave Regiment, and singing by the choir with organ accompaniment, after which it was received by a detachment which formed a hollow square, followed by the entire garrison, all of whom were under the command of the Provost Marshall, Lieut. M. P. Small.

The full band of the garrison performed mournful dirges as the long cortege moved on its way with measured step along the sea beach to the steamer in waiting. Lieut. Greble at an early age left the High School of Philadelphia, and passed into the Academy at West Point. He graduated in the year 1854, and ever since has served in the Second Regiment of Artillery, with great acceptance. He married Miss French, daughter of the Rev. Dr. French, Chaplain and professor at West Point, and he leaves her and two infant children to mourn their loss. His father, Mr. Edwin Grebble, was with the remains, which passed on to Philadelphia. He is an opulent and wealthy citizen of that place.

There seems now no doubt of the death of Major Winthrop, an acting aid of General Butler, who left with the command for Great Bethel, and was posted near the right of the column. He declared before the action commenced that he would not hesitate to risk his life for the good of his cause, and even went so far as to prepare for some fatality by the appointment of Major Greene as executer in case he was killed.—We learn from an an attache of General Butler's staff that in the thickest of the fight he was struck on the side with a cannon ball, and such was his agony that he called upon a brother officer to end his miseries by killing him.

Among the passengers by the Adelaide were two gentlemen having official relations with the Fortress, and both declare that according to the most reliable accounts but 7 men were killed in the contest, 42 wounded and a small number missing. General Pierce had not; however, submitted his official report of the affair to General Butler.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.,) now in sesson at Philadelphia, after a long and exciting discussion, adopted the following resolutions offered by the venerable Dr. Spring of New York:

Resolved, That, in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next, be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for His abundant and undeserved goodness to us as a nation, to seek his guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away his anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

This church has hitherto maintained its National unity amid all the convulsions of the country. Whether this expression of unshaken loyality to the Government will cause a permanent disruption, depends entirely upon the ability of the Government to subdue rebellion, of which there is scarcely a doubt. If the revolting States are finally brought back into the Union, and peace and harmony once more restored, the Church may re-assume its National proportions with the State. But if, on the other hand, the country should become permanently divided, the Church will necessarily share the same fate. In either event there was a propriety in these resolutions viewed as a mere matter of policy. But the Assembly took higher grounds in acting from a stern sense of duty, even though it might involve a painful severance of associations as the Union itself.

From its peculiar position the determination of the General Assembly of this Church concerning its relations to the Government, has been watched with the deepest interest. Its decided expression of firm loyality will have the effect of strengthening the cause of the Union, and perhaps be instrumental in a speedy restoration of things as they were before rebellion assumed such formidable proportions.

THE WORLD'S JUDGMENT.—The Paris *Journal des Debats* of May 10, gave utterance to the judgment of Christendom on the Rebellion in this country, in a long article of which the substance is in these words:

"In population, wealth, education and practicle talent, the North, the groups of Free States, has greatly the advantage. The North, too, has on its side, in the conflict that has begun, auxilaries that are extremely powerful in a struggle between civil nations, namely principles. Might and right are on both sides of the North."

Not otherwise will be the verdict of unanimous Christendom, and surely not otherwise will history pronounce.

The Mobile *Register* says that the steamer *Baltic* towed the British ships *Perthshire*, and *Bramley Moor* to sea on the 1st inst. and the port and bay of Mobile was then clear.

Ex-President Buchanan's health is said to be far from good. Dropsical symptoms have made their appearance, which are alarming at his time of life.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

MORAL INFLUENCE.

The teacher may be instrumental in promoting the moral improvement of humanity, as well as the intellectual. Indeed, he should consider this an imperative duty; and should allow no opportunity to instil into the minds of his pupils, correct moral principles, to pass unheeded.—We contend that the teacher and preacher are co-workers, in the noble cause of moral reformation; and each is dependent upon the other, for a great measure of success. It is not the province of the teacher to give particular instruction in religious creeds, nor to expound and explain bible doctrines; but, in his familiar intercourse with the child, he may inculcate, both by precept and example, moral lessons that will never be forgotten. He may thus prepare the mind for the reception, in after life, of those truths which the preacher proclaims from the pulpit. The family circle, it is true, *should* give direction to the moral susceptibilities of the child; but under existing circumstances, in the lack of a more extended general education, if the young were wholly dependent upon these influences, the morals of many children would not be greatly improved. The parental example is not in all cases, such as it should be.—The moral education must, to a considerable extent, accompany the intellectual; and whoever imparts the latter, can most effectually inculcate the former. Whoever feeds the intellect, awakens a feeling of respect more than any other; and he who commands the greatest respect from the young child exerts the greatest influence in forming his character.

The maxim, "As is the teacher, so is the school," loses none of its force here. If *he* manifests a deep and abiding love for his work, and allows no discouragement to dampen his ardor; and, at the same time obtains a firm hold of his pupils, affections, by a proper discipline, and an appreciation of their joys and sorrows, *they* cannot fail to become interested in *their* work, and to make rapid improvement in both moral and intellectual education. Success in this department of the educational work, will require in the instructor, more than in any other, that perseverance, earnestness, and zeal, in the prosecution of his labor, which will enable him to surmount all difficulties, and will show to his pupils, that his energies are entirely devoted to their welfare.

The same spirit that prompted Luther to remark, "If I were not a preacher, I know of no profession on earth of which I should be fonder than of that of a preceptor," should animate every teacher. It is contained in the divine injunction "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart and *thy neighbor as thyself.*" Let this be the controling principle of the teacher and success is almost certain; whereas, if this be wanting, failure is more than probable.

We are pleased to notice the establishment of an Educational Column in the Gazette. From a perusal of the first two articles, we judge that it will be ably conducted. We will, however, defer making any comments until the editor finishes his introduction. We wish friend Syntax unbounded success.

For the Inquirer.

Something of the Right Kind.

MR. EDITOR: I am well pleased to see an Educational Department "for the benefit and advancement of the Common School Cause," established in the columns of the Inquirer. This is right, and shows the right spirit in the right place, if accompanied with the proper courage and perseverance to keep it there. I hope it may prove a complete success, and not soon be among the things that were, but are no more.

Teaching the "immortal mind" is truly an important and highly responsible profession, and hitherto, most persons undertaking this sacred task, have been sadly deficient in many qualities which constitute the successful teacher. Among their wants, may be named professional information, a proper interchange of opinion between teachers: a want which may, in a measure, be supplied, through this department, in its weekly visits, to cheer him onward, and *upward*.

The Common School cause is, however, one in which the teacher is not alone interested; it is one in which every parent, guardian, and every individual who has passed the limits of childhood is, or should be, interested. To have the cause prosper to its fullest extent, every one must take part in the good work; but, before the mass of the people are prepared to take a lively interest in forwarding the educational work, they must know its usefulness, and, to this end, they need "line upon line," "there a little, and there a little," and the family paper is just the medium to bring it home to the firesides of the million.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Parson Brownlow's house is the only one in Knoxville, Tennessee, over which the Stars and Stripes continue to float. A few days ago, two armed secessionists went at six o'clock in the morning to haul down the Stars and Stripes. Miss Brownlow, a brilliant young lady of twenty-three saw them on the piazza, and stepped out and demanded their business. They replied they had come to "take down them Stars and Stripes."—She instantly drew a revolver from her side, and presenting it, said, "Go on! I'm am good for one of you, and I think for both!" "By the looks of that girl's eye, she'd shoot," one remarked "I think we had better not try it; we'll go back and get more men," said the other, "Go and get more men," said the noble lady; "get more men and come and take it down, if you dare!" They returned, with a company of ninety armed men, and demanded that the flag should be hauled down—. But on discovering that the house was filled with gallant men, armed to the teeth, who would rather die as dearly as possible, than to see their country's flag dishonored, the secessionists retired

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 21, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Threatened Attack on Cumberland.

Messengerr arrived in this place, on Wednesday afternoon and night from Cumberland, the last one from Col. Wallace. This messenger left Cumberland at 5 P. M., and arrived here (30 miles) at ten o'clock. Col. Wallace sends word that Wise is at the head of about 3,000 men, only about 15 or 20 miles West of Cumberland. They have burnt Bridge No. 21, and broken down the telegraph wires.—An attack on Cumberland was expected this (Thursday) morning. The Indiana regiment, under Col. Wallace, about 840 strong, are all the forces there to defend the town. There is only one small cannon, a 6 pounder, in the place. Gov. Curtin was immediately telegraphed to from Bedford, and he ordered messengers to go to Cumberland hourly, and bring reports from Col. Wallace. The Governor promises to send two regiments via Hopewell to the assistance of Col. Wallace, provided Gen. Patterson cannot reinforce the Colonel sooner by some other route. Col. Wallace has sent the baggage wagons into Cumberland Valley, in this County, and unless reinforced in time he will retreat towards Bedford.

We have only about 40 stand of arms in town, but word has been sent to other parts of the County, and it may be that over 100 men with arms will leave for Cumberland after the next messenger arrives. The Cumberland Valley Blues have gone to Cumberland.

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

An engagement took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon in Missouri, and the rebels under Gen. Price, at Boonsville near the capital of the State. Three hundred of the rebels were killed and many wounded, and their whole army dispersed, leaving their arms, camp equipage, &c., on the field. Gen. Price was taken with the diarrhea and was placed on a boat in the river. Gov. Jackson, the rebel Governor of the State, was viewing the battle from an eminence, and fled to parts unknown.

The Gazette-man takes great credit to himself for joining the Democratic party, five years ago, and "sacrificing" "friendships" and "dissolving even the dear relations of family and consanguinity." Ain't that awful? Does a man do all this when he leaves one political party and joins another? He also says he was "ready to beggar" himself! O dear! who was in Somerset just about that time, with a lot of money for the purpose of securing the State to Mr. Buchanan?

One thing is certain, and that is this, that renegades make the meanest enemies. This "late convert" would be willing to shatter the Union to atoms, so that in its fall the Republican party would tumble with it. If he had been a life long Democrat, the probability is that he would be now in favor of the Union, and not as he is on the side of its enemies.—With him it is party first, last, and all the time; and in his ravings against Democrats who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, he charges them with being false to *his* god—party. "Among the faithless, faithful only he," to—party.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred, some days ago, at Camp Brady, near Chambersburg, in which two of our soldiers were wounded.—Mr. Eli B. Ramsey found a loaded revolver, and thinking it belonged to Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar, he showed it to him. In examining it, the pistol went off, the ball passing through the side of the thumb of Lieut. Barndollar, and through the left hand of Mr. Ramsey. Lieut Barndollar's wound was slight, and did not incapacitate him from duty. Mr. Ramsey is home on furlough.

The Gazette makes a great fuss about the seizure of the telegraphic dispatches, and the discovery of the treason of Harvey, in consequence. These dispatches were not seized for the purpose of only detecting Democratic traitors, but of pretended Republican, Democratic or any other kind. Any one guilty of treason should be hung up, no matter what his politics. Benedict Arnold was in the confidence of Washington, and other patriots, and yet he was a traitor.

In our next paper we will publish the able and patriotic letter of ex Post Master General Holt, and Secretary of War, in the latter part of Buchanan's administration.

The last Gazette has several articles containing pretty good union sentiments, and were it not that the editor neutralizes them by publishing a rank treasonable communication, we might be led to believe that he was going to change his course and come out for his country. But what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh.

Hon. Anson Burlingame has been transferred from the mission to Austria, to China.

The election in Maryland results in the complete success of the Union candidates for Congress, with the exception H. Winter Davis. His opponent is said to be a Union man.

The Bloody Run Blues, have been accepted, and will be ready to march next week. This will make three compadies in the service from our Country.

The following is a list of the officers and men of the Hopewell Rifle Company, which left for Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, on Monday week:

Captain—John Eichelberger.
First Lieut.—Eli Eichelberger.
Second Lieut.—Benjamin Waltz.
Third Lieut.—John H. Williams.

PRIVATES.

James Cleaver,	Joel T. Young,
James Gates,	Jacob B. Linn,
Matthew Shaw,	Cornelius Shoaf,
W. H. Dasher,	John P. Penrod,
David Brallier,	Emanuel Bowser,
William Holdcraft,	Aaron Jones,
Oliver P. Ross,	Barely Manspeaker,
Daniel Manspeaker,	Samuel S. Foor,
W. H. Foor,	J. R. Callahan,
Nathaniel Barmond,	Fred. Wright,
Mark W. Foor,	Henry C. Penrod,
Nathaniel J. Bender,	Robert Gamble,
G. W. Amick,	John Barmond,
David Headrick,	James H. Richey,
Daniel McFarland,	C. C. Garlick,
Wilson Grubb,	W. H Eicheiberger,
J. B. Tobias,	David Horton,
C. S. Smith,	John Carnell,
Chas. B. Litzinger,	James T. Weaverling,
George Tricker,	Frank Holsinger,
Wm. H. Weisel,	Alexander Warsing,
David Martin,	David Scutchall,
Wm. Malone,	Alexander Taylor,
Zopher P. Horton,	Joseph S. Cook,
Alex. A. Garrett,	Joseph Ritchey,
Geo. Leader,	David Armstrong,
Daniel Adams,	Joseph Leichty,
Wm. D. Ritchey,	Hiram G. Edwards,
Simon Showalters,	James Shields,
Alexander Young,	Aaron Foster,
John Q. Leichty,	John Paul,
J. W. Garrett,	Allison Edwards,
L. R. Piper,	Edm. H. White,
George Grubb,	Christ. Eastwright,
Wm. H. Kay,	Levi Brumbaugh,
B. Fernbaugher,	James A. Bradley,
Daniel Jordan,	Henry Figard,
Johnson Evans,	George Heifner,
Conrad Robp,	Frank Dean.

CAMP WILKINS, PITTSBURG, PP., June 13th, 1861.

MR. OVER: The Hopewell company are quietly reposing at this place; having arrived here on Thursday morning, at 1 a. m., when we were escorted by Capt's. Eighleberger and Reed, to the steamer Economy, where we were comfortably quartered for the night. In the morning we took breakfast, at the Hare House, where "mine host" done everything, that could add to our comfort and happiness, (so far as the good things of life are concerned,) after feasting famously, as it is the pleasure only of the soldiers to feast, we were escorted to camp since which time we have been carefully attended to, by the officers, and more especially by the Quarter Master, who supplies us with the best of rations, and in abundance. In fact thus far the rations have exceeded our anticipations. They are it is true, plain, but substantial, consisting of the best of bread, fresh beef, salt pork, potatoes, beans, coffee and sugar.

The utmost good feeling prevails among the boys at present, all the complaints thus far expressed, being that they should be immediately equipped and sent to join their brethren, "way down in dixie." Our company thus far have been complimented on their appearance, and good conduct, by "their appearance," I mean their physical constitution, all being large, brawny mountaineers, just such as are calculated for the hardships attending the duties of the soldier. We number 81 men, all in the enjoyment of good health, and expect to be inspected soon, and mustered into the 3 years service, under Col. Hoys, and Major John W. Duncan, both gentlemen of the highest integrity, and marked ability, both being regularly schooled for their profession, Major Duncan manifested the warmest feelings for us, coming as we do, from a section in which he was so long engaged in business, and "of which every hill and valley possess some pleasing remembrances."

Wednesday night the camp was thrown into considerable commotion, on account of some 7 or 8 men, attempting to force an entrance into head quarters, which contained a large quantity of ammunition, such as powder and cartridges, one of the men was captured and lodged in the guard house, the others effected their escape. Since the attempt the guard have been increased, and stationed with arms loaded to prevent a like occurrance. The individual captured was discharged, as usual without inflicting any further penalty upon him, although a worthless character and long known to the authorities of Pittsburg.

On last evening a Regiment, the Michigan 5th, passed there en rout for Washington, and a valiant set of men they are, numbering 1042 men all efficiently armed and equipped and will undoubtedly render a good account of themselves. The numerous friends of the members of the Hopewell company, will direct to Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, Pa., in care of Capt. Eichelberger.

Most Respectfully, &c. F. H.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER—NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES RESCUED.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The ship Nightingale, J. J. Guthrie, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived at this port this morning from Monrovia, which port she left May 5th. She is anchored at Quarantine.

The Nightingale was captured April 23d, off Kabenda, on the western coast of Africa, by the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, having on board nine hundred and fifty negroes. She was taken into Monrovia, where the cargo was put on shore.

The slave cargo which was landed, consisted of 272 men, 97 women, 340 boys and 92 girls—making a total of 801; 160 having died on the passage from Kabenda.

A prize crew of twenty-six men was put on board the vessel from the Saratoga, and the ship brought to this port. There has been considerable sickness on board the Nightingale since leaving Monrovia. The following men of the Saratoga have died; Henry Nagle, ordinary seaman; John Edwards, landsman, and Michael Redmond, marine.

The Nightingale is a clipper ship of eleven hundred tons burden, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and originally intended for the Baltic and Australian trade, but as the builders did not fulfill the contract, she passed into other hands. She sailed from this port September 13th, with a load of grain for Liverpool, and arrived at that port October 6th, where she discharged cargo, and was up for the East Indies. She sailed from Liverpool December 2d, and on the 14th January anchored at the Island of Thomas, on the African coast.

On the 22d January, she was boarded off the Congo by the English steamer Archer and the U. S. steamer Mystic, when she proceeded up the Congo river, and remained there until the first day of April, when she was fallen in with the Saratoga, and boarded. On that occasion, her papers found all right, she was allowed to proceed; but on the twenty third of April she was captured, as already stated.

The captain, Francis Bowen, the Spanish supercargo, and the cabin servants, made their escape from the vessel the night previous to her sailing from Kabenda, a portion of the crew having previously escaped in the boats. Those who did not escape were transferred to the Saratoga and shipped for the service.

ANOTHER DISASTER FROM A MASKED BATTERY.

Five Killed, Six Wounded and Nine Missing—Reinforcements sent, etc.

The National intelligencer of June 18 makes the following announcement:

On Sunday last, when a train of cars was returning from Vienna, on the Alexandria and Loudoun Railroad (about fifteen miles from Alexandria,) a man fired on the train from an ambush, wounding George Bushbee, of the Connecticut Light Guards, and came near wounding Gen. Tyler, who was standing at his side in an open car.

In consequence of this attack the Government resolved to place pickets along the road, and yesterday Col. McCook's First Ohio Regiment, accompanied by General Schenck, set out in a train of cars, and the men were distributed in detachments along the line.

When the cars reached Vienna, at about five o'clock, with only three companies remaining, a masked battery was opened upon them, killing and wounding a number. Reinforcements were sent forward, but we have no further particulars of what occurred.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The following official despatch was received here at a late hour last night by telegraph from General Schenck, addressed to Lieut Gen. Scott.

"Left camp with 668 rank and file, including 29 field and company officers, in pursuance of Gen. McDowell's orders, 'to go upon this expedition with all the available force of my regiments,' the regiment selected being the first Ohio Volunteers.

"I left two companies, Company J and Company K, an aggregate of 135 men, at the crossing of the road. Sent Lieut. Col. Parrott with two companies of 117 men, to Falls Church, and to patrol the roads in that direction. I stationed two companies, D and F, comprising 135 men, to guard the railroad and bridge, between the crossing and Vienna. I then proceeded slowly toward Vienna with four companies, Company E, Capt. Paddock and Company C, Lieut. Woodward, who were afterwards joined by Company F, Capt. Pease; Company G, Capt. Bailey; Company H, Capt. Haslett—total 275 men. On turning the curve slowly, when within one quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by a raking masked battery, of I think, three guns, with shells, round shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped.

"When the train was stopped the engineer could not, on account of the damage done to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the range of the enemy's fire. The engine being in the rear we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods, finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared to be about a regiment of infantry and by cavalry, which force we have since understood to have been some 1,500 South Carolinians. We fell back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks.

"This was about 7 o'clock P. M. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded five miles to this point (Little Fall's Church), which we reached at 10 o'clock P. M. The casualties are as follows:

"Capt. Haslett's Company, 2 known to be killed and 3 wounded, 5 missing.

"Capt. Baily's Company G, 3 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing.

"Capt. Paddock's Company E, one officer slightly wounded, Capt. Pease, and two missing.

"The engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly as I ordered, detached his engine with one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of accompanying the wounded which had to be carried on litters and on blankets. We ware here holding the road for reinforcements.—The enemy did not pursue.

"I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about 4,000 strong. When all the batteries were opened upon us Major Hughey was at his station on the formost platform car. Col. McCook was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both of the officers, with others of the commissioned officers and many of the men, behaved most coolly under the galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn owing to the nature of the ground. The approach to Vienna is through a deep long cut in the railway.

"On leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of my men lost their haversacks or blankets, but brought off all their muskets, except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with those who were killed.

(Signed.) "R. C. SCHENCK, Brig. General."

FURTHER PARTICULARS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

ALEXANDRIA, June 18.—The train which was sent to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the First and Second Connecticut Regiments, proceeded as far as four miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnant of the Ohio troops at 4 o'clock this morning.—It appears that after the engine left last night and nineteen rounds had been fired, the Secessionists made no further demonstration and the Ohio companies retired.

Mr. Dormen, employees who started with the train, says the attack was made about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The enemy had planted their cannon immediately at a curve of the road, which is straight for some distance.

It is supposed the enemy were in expectation of meeting a large force, and that the Ohio companies were only an advanced guard.

Of the military movements consequent upon this affair, your correspondent considers it improper now to speak.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

SANDY HOOK, Md., June 15, 12 M.—A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military.

Another messenger contradicts this, and states that a large body are yet stationed at Bolivar, a mile back of the Ferry.

All the Government buildings are entirely destroyed, with the exception of one storehouse, the blacksmith shop, and the rifle works, which were spared so as not to jeopardize private property. The bridge across the Shenandoah has also been spared.

American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Martinsburg is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops.

Martinsburg is in Virginia, some miles from the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The troops there have probably come by railroad from Cumberland.

Martinsburg is only nineteen miles west of Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg can easily come on there, and there will only be the crossing of the river at the Ferry to obstruct travel between Wheeling and Washington.

A BRUSH WITH JEFF. DAVIS'S PIRATES.

A Rebel Privateer Captured.

The schooner Savannah, Midshipmen McCook commanding, from Charleston, 4 days, has just arrived, having the Stars and Stripes flying over the Secession flag. The schooner was captured by the United States brig Perry, about 60 miles outside Charleston Harbor. She was formerly a pilot boat at that port, is schooner rigged, of 54 tuns burden, and has an 18 pounder pivot gun amidships. She had been out from Charleston about 36 hours previous to her capture. During her cruise she had captured the brig Joseph of Rockland, who was sent into Georgetown, S. C. The Savannah was brought to this port by Midshipmen McCook and prize crew of United States ship Minnesota. Her crew, about 30 in number, were put in irons on board the Minnesota. The Savannah will anchor off the Battery.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Our reporter boarded the Savannah last evening, and from Isaac Seeds, acting mate, and one of the crew put on board from the Minnesota, learns some additional particulars. He was in Charleston at the time she was fitting out, and saw her lying at anchor off Fort Sumter on the 31st May. She went to sea on Sunday, 3d June, and the next day fell in with the brig Joseph of Rockland, Maine, from Cardenas, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar consigned to Welch & Co., Philadelphia. The Savannah set her colors so as to deceive the Joseph, and the latter hove to and her captain went aboard the piratical craft under the impression that she was in distress. No sooner had he done so then the captain of the Savannah said, "Your vessel is taken as a prize under the authority of the Confederate States." Eight men were put aboard the Joseph, and they were directed to take her and the crew to the nearest port, which was that of Georgetown, S. C. This occurred about the middle of the afternoon. Soon after the Savannah and Joseph parted company, in the brig Perry, a man of war, hove in sight, a little north of the Hole in the Wall; but as her guns were run back, her port holes closed, and the vessel otherwise purposely disguised, she was mistaken for a merchantmen, and the pirates, pushed with their recent success, and with so inviting a prospect of plunder before them, full of great expectations, made all sail for the supposed prize. They had got within a mile of the brig before they discovered their plunder, when they put about, more anxious to escape than they had been before to make the seizure. The Perry at once gave chase, and fired several shots, four of which were returned by the 18-pounder of the Savannah. Two of the shots from the Perry went through the foresail of the pilot boat; the shots of the Savannah did not take effect. The next occurrence was the surrender of the pirates, who were taken on board the Perry, and were subsequently transferred to the Minnesota, lying off Charleston; where they were put in irons. The Minnesota put a prize crew of seven upon the Savannah Midshipman McCook commanding, and they brought her to New York, anchoring, off the Battery about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The number that originally shipped on the Savannah was thirty-two but eight deserted before, twenty-four aboard when the Joseph was captured, and eight having been transferred to sea. There were, therefore, twenty-four aboard when the Joseph was captured, and eight having been transferred to her, leaves sixteen in irons on the Minnesota. One, however, is on the Savannah. He says that he belongs to this city, and was impressed into the service; which is not improbable. The 18-pound swivle amidships looks quite formidable. There is a large quantity of shot and shell, grape and cannister aboard. The pirates were beside armed with cutlasses, knives, pistols, muskets, rifles, &c. The cabin, in fact, is the very picture of a piratical den, with these death-doing instruments hanging up about the walls. They had also a quantity of handcuffs for prisoners. Her owner is said to be McDonald, formerly one of the pilots of the Spofford & Tileston line of Charleston steamers, and well known in New-York. Capt Baker was the leaders of the pirates.

Mr. Seeds was in Charleston for some time previous to the fitting out of the Savannah, and found it very difficult to get away. He finally got aboard a vessel bound for Nassau, New-Providence. But the blockading vessel, Minnesota, made her but back and discharge cargo. Mr. Seeds, however, being an experienced seamen, got himself transferred to the Minnesota. Mr. S. states that the people of Charleston begin to talk in quite a subdued tone in regard to the war. Business is stagnant. Butter was worth 87½ cents a pound, and lard 62½ cents. Beef was only 18 cents. The main excitement was in regard to privateering, and the old slaver, the brig Echo, was fitting out for this purpose. She was mounted with several guns. Citizens go into this business and make a joint stock operation of it. Mr. R. W. Williams had taken $1,000 worth of stock in the Echo.

It was reported that the Perry had recaptured the Joseph, but this lacks confirmation.

GEN. SCOTT.—Did it ever occur to our readers that Gen SCOTT *has never yet made a retreat?* That is so. During the brilliant operations of 1812, and throughout the memorable campaign in Mexico, he trod no steps backwards. This may account for seeming tardiness with which he has conducted the present campaign; but the remembrance of the fact will inspire confidence that the grand old chieftain will not close his military life by doing that which, against large odds in 1812, and afterwards thousands of miles away, in an enemy's country he never was compelled to do. When, not long ago, he learned that Jeff Davis was concentrating the rebel forces at and near Richmond he said to a friend, with an expression of great amination, "Why, I thought I should have to go and hunt these people up, but they are coming to me."

The Virginians having warned off a friend from Philadelphia, named Iredell, who had established a flourishing boarding school among them, he held a public sale of his personal effects, which his neighbors bought at high prices. The amount of property thus sold was large, but when the sale was over, every purchaser refused to pay for what he had bought, and the plundered man was driven off with his family, with barely enough money to bring him to Pennsylvania.

THE POWER OF SUSPENDING THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEASE CORPUS.

[For the Phila. Press.]

Every man in our Union loving city, ready and determined to assist the national Government in eradicating treason and crushing a wicked rebellion has, either openly or silently, thanked *The Press* for its clear, patriotic, and forcible refutation of Chief Justice Taney's idea, elaborated in his opinion in the Merriman case, that the power of suspending the privilege of rebellion or invasion, is exclusively legislative.

An additional argument of *The Press*, that the power of suspending the privelege of this writ, in cases of rebellion or invasion, may be exercised by the Executive when the public safety requires it, is found in the proceedings of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution.

Mr. Pickney, of South Carolina, a member of that Convention, in submitting a series of propositions, to be embraced in the Constitution, including the following:

"The privileges and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Government in the most expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the *Legislature* except upon the most urgent occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding —— months.',

This and the other propositions relating to other subjects were, by the Convention referred to a Committee of detail. Madison Papers. vol. 3, p. 1365.

After the report of the committee, and this provison came up for debate, Mr. Pickney, urging the propriety of securing the benefit of the habeas corpus in the most ample manner, moved that it should not be suspended but on the most urgent occasions and then only for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Mr. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, thought it was in the discretion of the courts to suspend the privilege.

Mr. Governor Morris, of New York, moved that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

A vote was taken on the word "unless," which passed unanimously, and the whole, as moved by Mr. Morris, passed by a majority of four. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, seven States, voting in the affirmative, and North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in the negative.

Madison Papers, vol. 3. p. 1441.

Thus it will be seen that the express power of sustending the privilege of the writ by the *Legislature* was stricken out, and the clause framed by the Convention as it now stands in the Constitution.

If the framers of the Constitution intended that the power of suspension should be exercised only by the Legislature, how easy and natural it would have been to adopt the language of the proposition submitted to the Convention by Mr. Pinckney. Even if that language, "shall not be suspended by the Legislature, except," had been adopted by the Convention, it is submitted, the Executive would not have been excluded from exercising the power of the writ. Be that as it may, the Convention excluded the word "Legislature" in the provision framed by it, and thus the presumption is a powerful one, that the framers of the Constitution designed that the power of suspending the privilege of the writ should and could be exercised by the Executive.

This view is strengthened by glancing at the same provision in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is word for word that of the Constitution of the United States. This provision was in the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790 as it is in the amended one of 1838. James Wilson was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790, and he was as has been seen, an active member of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. His attention, therefore, must have been given to the exactly similar provisions of both Constitutions.

These historical references are submitted to fortify—though not necessary—the unanswerable argument of *The Press*, that the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in this wicked rebellion to overthrow the National Government, may and ought to be exercised by the Executive, and that in such exercise he is vigilant in taking "care that the *laws* be faithfully *executed*."

June 6, 1861. COKE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—The Associated Press express from Harper's Ferry returned here late last night, and reported as follows:—He was at the latter place several hours in the afternoon. All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings except two had been burned, also, the tressel work for three hundred yards, connecting with the bridge over the Potomac. The bridge over the Shenandoah was still standing.

Persons walked along the canal, on the Maryland side of the river, without being fired upon yesterday.

A few sentinels remained along the river shore. The two camps on the heights, containing about six hundred men of the remaining force, were vacated to night, and followed the main body towards Winchester. The larger part (say fourteen thousand) of the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry, go southward to join Beauregard's and Lee's forces, and the smaller body, it is believed, will march to join Henry A. Wise at Romney, who it is understood will march to oppose the advance of General McClellan's column from the West.

Governor Wise has three thousand men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched.

Great numbers of small arms, said to be at least one thousand, were thrown into the river by the rebels, and also their accoutrements, and boys and men are amusing themselves by dividing for them. The town wears a desolate appearance.

Some of the large guns were removed only six miles up the Shenandoah, and there abandoned.

It was reported at Harper's Ferry that the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below the Obequan bridge, had been burnt, and also those at Martinsburg, numbering at both places upward of seventy.

The Virginia pickets who have been absent two days at a point opposite Williamsport have returned to-night.

Ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina, brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The Express saw the Scott legion on the march to day and also the First City Troop.—Both looked well and were in good health.—The Philadelphia trooops reached here safely.

There are, on the whole line in Virginia, about four thousand men in the company's employ, many of whom are thrown out of employment by the action of the State and the effects of the war.

The turnpike bridge, on the mouth of the Shenandoah, is also to be burned, according to the report. Every night some further destruction may be done, as no United States troops are in sight, or reported as being near, to prevent it.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—Several pickets were thrown across the Potomac, last night, opposite Williamsport. The first division under General Cadwalader, crossed to day, the troops gallantly wading the stream up to their waists in water, covered by two pieces of the Rhode Island battery, which were planted on a bluff near Williamsport.

Information deemed reliable has been received here tosday, stating that the rebels abandoned Lewisburg after burning all the cars and locomotives there belonging to the Alexandria, Hampshire, and Loudoun Railroad terminating there. This was probably induced by a knowledge of the approach of Col. Stone's column by way of Edward's Ferry, and the fact that the Federal forces from Alexandria had rebuilt the bridges, stocked that end of the road, and had a telegraph completed to a distance of 15 miles towards Leesburg.

Gov. Hicks arrived here this forenoon, to consult with Gen. Patterson. He visited the camp, and was received with cheers by the various brigades. At the Washington House, where he is staying, he was repeatedly called upon for a speech, but declined to address them on the Sabbath, promising, however, to gratify them to morrow. He was socially called upon by many of the citizens to day.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The correspondent of the *American* writes from Harper's Ferry that the rear guard left there at noon yesterday, and that last night the army was encamped on Shirley's hill, near Charleston, on which John Brown was hung and nine miles from the Ferry.

A full regiment of 1,000 men crossed the Shenadoah, and proceeded towards Leesburg but they may have taken a side road leading to Winchester.

The batteries of powerful guns, said to have been erected in the mountains on the Virginian side, had no existence. There was but our battery of small guns on the heights, commanding the bridge, all of which have been carried off. The Secessionists alleged that the three car loads of coffee and sugar stopped there, from the West, were found to contain strychnine and were emptied into the river.

None of the piers of the bridge are damaged, and it is expected the engineers will be able to put up trestle work across, and travel be resumed in three or four days.

THE BALLOON IN WARFARE.—John La-Mountain, the æronaut, has offered his services to the general government in the capacity of a scout. He proposes to inflate his balloon, and, accompanied by an engineer, to ascend to any desireable elevation, taking notes of the country, the situation, and strength of the enemy, etc. This idea is by no means novel. It occurred to the first Napoleon, when the art of ballooning was but little understood!—During the Crimean war the allies frequently made use of those instrumentalities to ascertain the preparations making by the enemy. But it was on the great plain of Northern Italy, in the campaign of 1850, that their utility became most apparent. Before the battles of Magenta and Solferino, Louis Napoleon had employed æronauts to survey the grounds; and while the Austrians were in retreat every motion made by them was noticed by these genii of the upper atmosphere, and reported to the victorious allies.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE CONDITION TO A "FREE PASS."—The passes issued by the Provost Marshal of Alexandria have this condition attached: "It is understood that the within named accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is loyal to the Union, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, the penalty will be death."

Orders recalling Harvey go out on Wednesday's steamer. Were not all our ships of war absolutely required for the blockade he would be brought home in a man of war a prisoner. Under the circumstances he will be allowed to chose his own conveyance to America. His guilt is denied in some quarters, but this is useless. The evidence is overwhelming.

Washington Correspondence.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township, in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock. DAVID EVANS,

June 21, 1861. Trustee.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses are new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.—tf.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air
She tore the robe of azure night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And stripped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light—
Then from its mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest-trampings loud,
When strive the warriors of the storm.
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,—
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hove in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke.
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of our country! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet
Has dimmed the glittering bayonet;
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance
Catch war and vengeance from the glance,
And when the cannon mounting loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the Seas! on ocean waves
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven—
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Late Senator Douglas as a Poet.

We find in our exchange papers the following plaintive and very peculiar poetical composition, which is attributed to the pen of the late Senator Douglas.

BURY ME IN THE MORNING.

BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Bury me in the morning, mother,
O, let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere you leave me alone with the night;
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear—
And you will be then alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here,
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell of the Saviour's love, mother,
I feel it is in my heart—
But oh! from the beautiful world mother
'Tis hard for the young to part;
Forever to part when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morning mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother
Ere I am alone with the night.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' LAST SPEECH.

At such a time as this, when the public mind is centred wholly upon our fallen statesman, we cannot do better than to give to the world once more his last speech—an effort by which he placed himself boldly and unequivocally on the side of the right, and won to himself the heart of the people, it was delivered on the 1st of May 1861, at National Hall, in the city of Chicago. Judge Douglas said.—

MR. CHAIRMAN—I thank you for the kind terms with which you have been pleased to welcome me; I thank the Committee, and I thank the citizens of Chicago, for this grand and imposing reception. But I beg you to believe that I do not do you the injustice to consider this ovation a personal one, but rather that I rejoice in the knowledge that it is an expression of your devotion to the constitution and the laws of our country. I will not conceal my gratification at the uncontrovertible testimony which this vast audiance presents, that whatever difference of opinion may have heretofore divided us, the conviction now exists in your mind that in danger my loyalty to my country may be relied upon. That danger is imminent, none can conceal for themselves, no matter how they may desire to avert the evil; but if war must be—if the bayonet must crush social order and liberty, then, before God, I feel my conscience clear. I have struggled as long as there was hope, and even after hope had almost disappeared, for a peaceful solution of the trouble. I have not only tendered full satisfaction and ample justice, but have proffered conciliation even to the extent of magnanimity and generosity. The return which we receive is war on our government, the march of armies on our capital, the obstruction of our trade, the issue of letters of marque authorizing lawless pirates to prey upon our commerce—in short, a concerted movement to blot the United States from the map of the world. The simple question is whether we are to maintain the Government, or allow it to be stricken out of existence by those who no longer acknowledge its authority, and seek only to destroy it.

What excuse can the disunionists give for breaking up the best government the sun ever shed its light upon? They are dissatisfied with the result of the last Presidential election. Were they never beaten before? Are we to tolerate the idea that the defeated party is to resort to the sword? I understand it to be a fundamental principle that the voice of the people must command obedience. They assume that in the election of a party candidate their rights are not safe. What evidence have we of it? I defy any man to show a fact that will substantiate it. *What one act has been omitted that they can complain of! So far as the rights of the South are concerned—the rights of slaveholders—no act has been omitted of which they can complain. There has never been the day since the hour of Washington's inauguration down to this moment, when the rights of the South have stood firmer under the laws of the land. There never was the time when they had not quite as good cause for disunion as now.* What specific grievance can they assign from the days of Washington to this moment? If they refer to the territorial question, it is an extraordinary fact that there is now no act on our statute books limiting slavery in any manner.—If to this enforcement of the laws, the only complaint is that too much has been done—that we have been too eager to enforce the fugitive slave law. Then I ask what excuse has the South for the scheme which they have concocted to wind up the Union? The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is but a pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy which was matured a year ago. This conspiracy was framed by the leaders of the secession movement about twelve months ago, and they have used every means to urge it on. They have caused a man to be elected by a sectional vote, to demonstrate that the Union was divided; and when the history of the country, from the time of the Lecompton Constitution to the date of Lincoln's election, is written, it will appear that a scheme was maturing meantime which was for no end except to break up the Union. They desired to break it up, and they used the slavery question as a means. They desired to create a purely sectional vote, to demonstrate that the two sections could not live together. The disunion card dictated that the South was to carry its own election, and that the North was to elect Lincoln. Then a united South was to assail a divided North, and gain an easy victory. This scheme was defeated by the overthrow of the disunion candidates in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Still the grand conspiracy existed, and the disunion movement was the result of it. But I have no time to enter into details. Armies are raised, and war has been levied. There are but two sides to the question, and every man must be either on the side of the United States or against it. There can be none but patriots or traitors. Thank God, Illinois is not to be doubted on this question. They conspired to produce a civil war among Republicans and Democrats, expecting to step in and accomplish an easy victory. Their scheme will involve civil war and bloodshed in the United States, and the calamity is only to be averted by united action.

I repeat that so long as there was a possibility of settling the trouble peacefully, every sacrifice was made and proposed, and now, when the question is to be transferred from the cotton States to the cornfields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better. War is a sad thing, but civil war must now be recognized as existing in the United States. We can no longer close our eyes to the solemn fact. In this exigency the government must be maintained, and the more stupendous and overwhelming are our preperations, the shorter will be the struggle But, my countrymen, we are to remember that certain restrictions are to be observed. We must not forget that we are christians, and that war must be waged in a christian spirit—not against the rights of a people—not against the rights of women and children. Say that you will sanction no war or rights, and say that never will you lay down your arms until those which you claim as your own are recognized. We were born under the Constitution of the United States, and its provisions were our birthright. Then be prepared to enforce the inalienable rights which it confers.

We have peculiar reasons why we cannot recognize the right to secede and break up the Union. Once recognize it and you not only destroy the Government, but annihilate order, and inaugurate anarchy such as disgraced the history of the worst days of the French Revolution. My friends, you have a solemn duty to perform. Use all your powers to maintain the Constitution and the Government which our fathers gave us. The greater the unanimity the less the loss of life and property, and the sooner the establishment of peace.—I am aware that we have some prejudices to encounter, but that does not suprise me.—it is but a few short months since we passed through a stormy election, and it takes some time to drive out the party contentions and substitute patriotism; and yet he who would not sacrifice political differences does not deserve the support of his country. How then are we to present a united front? Cease to discuss, cease to criminate and recriminate.—Indulge in no taunts as to who caused the trouble, but unite manfully now, and when the flag waves over every inch of our country, argue the point of authorship. When we shall have a government for our children to live under, it will be time enough to discuss its difficulties. *but now, let him be marked an untrue patriot who distrusts our cause and sows dissention.* I have said more than I intended. It is a sad task, but sad as it is, bloody as it will be, I believe in the justice of our cause, and earnestly hope to see every patriot rally around the flag of his country in the hour of peril. I renew to you my grateful acknowledgments for the imposing reception which you have given me, I acknowledge it on behalf of the Government, and the flag of our country. You have demonstrated that you prefer to lay aside party feelings, and to unite to a man in the councils of the nation, in the field and everywhere that men can make themselves useful and patriotic. Illinois occupies a proud position before the nation, and let her sons unite in the determined resolve never to permit this government to be dissolved.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

We occasionally hear the assertion that Massachusetts and South Carolina are the two extremes of which it would be a blessing if the people of this country could rid themselves. As to South Corolina, we are not willing to question the application of the riddance, or the certainty of the blessing were that Commonwealth and its traitors blotted from existence. But Massachusetts has a hold on the people of this continent, which it would be hard to shake off. On this continent, Massachusetts established the first school, incorporated the first academy, and endowed the first university.—She set up the first printing press, printed the first book, and published the first newspaper. She launched the first ship, killed the first whale, and made the first discoveries in the Pacific and South seas. She digged the first canal, and built the first railroad; coined the first money, and unfurled the first national flag. She fired the first gun, shed the first blood, and gained the first victory in the war of the revolution. She drew the first lightning from heaven, performed the first painless operation in surgery, and invented the magnetic telegraph. She taught the first blind and deaf mute to read, and established the first school for the discipline of idiots. And now, in the latter days, she came first to the relief of the capital, and fired the first gun and shed the first blood in the war of the Constitution. Of South Carolina we can declare that she inaugurated the first rebellion in this country—cherished the first traitors—clings to the last vestige of aristocracy—adopts fugitive rebels as loyal citizens, and makes the principles of slavery the arbiter in the jury box, the pulpit, and business mart. Who would give up the glory and the usefulness of old Massachusetts, for the treachery and lawlessness of South Carolina?

JAMES E. HARVEY, a native of South Carolina, but many years a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the *North American*, more recently a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, appointed a Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln is the individual charged with conveying information to the Charleston Rebels which precipitated the attack on Fort Sumter. We can hardly believe that any man could be such a villain, but the *Tribune* of Saturday confirms the story, as follows:

"It is stated in several journals that Mr. James E. Harvey, lately a Washington correspondent of the *North American* of Philadelphia and of the *Tribune*, and recently appoined Minister to Portugal, is proved by the originals of telegraphic dispatches seized in the several offices by the Government to have forwarded important intelligence from Washington at sundry times to Judge Magrath and others among the traitor authorities of South Carolina. We learn from the best authority that this report is perfectly correct. Among these treasonable communications was one informing the insurgents that Fort Sumter was to be reinforced: he also sent a special dispatch to assure Magrath that he had no connection whatever with the *Tribune*. Mr. Harvey will of course be recalled from Portugal at once—that is to say, he should be, and we have a rigat to presume that what ought to be done will be. Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, though for a long time resident of Washington or Philadelphia. We believe the influence that gave him official position were entirely Pennsylvanian."

A MILLITARY DIPLOMA.—It has been determined says the Washington *Star*, by the Government to give to every man (of whatever rank) serving in the Army or Navy of the United States in defence of the Union, a diploma, on parchment or fine parchment paper. The design of the embellishment is by Leutz, and is one of the most beautiful artistic achievements we ever saw. Underneath it is to be the following certificate, viz:—

WASHINOTON, ——, 186—.

A. B. has been enrolled as a———in the—— forces of the United States, for the defence of the Constitution and the maintenance of the Union.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
——, Secretary of State
——, Secretary of the Treasury.
——, Secretary of War.
——, Secretary of the Navy.
——, Secretary of the Interior.
——, Postmaster General.
——, Attorney General.

MR. YANCEY, THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONER, IN LONDON.—The progress of Mr. Yancey in London is looked for with concern by the Confederate States. He evidently has an uphill task before him. In a private letter to his friends in Montgomery, he writes that there is a strong contest going on between the Exeter Hall Anti-Slavery and Ministry. The Ministry party, however, are favorable to the Southern Confederacy, but, being in a small majority, have to proceed cautiously to obtain the concurrence of the people of England who evidently are with the people of the loyal States, and this will have a controlling influence with the British Ministry. The people there remember that when the Sepoys of India revolted from the British Government, the sympathy of the American people was with the British Government.

A man named Bennett, was hanged at Manassas Junction for shoeing the horse of a United States soldier.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN ENGLAND

In an able and plain-spoken letter, addressed to the editor of the London *Times*, the Hon. C. M. CLAY has laid before the people of Great Brit in a brief of the case which he holds as a representative of the U. S. Government, to show cause why the rebels of the Southern States should not receive aid and comfort, in any shape, from the Governments of Europe—and more especially not from the Government and people of Great Britain.

The first division of his letter sets forth—in answer to the question, *"What are we fighting for?"*—the treason and rebellion, the perfidy and ungrateful anarchy barbarism which underlie the sophuism of *Secession*, and which all recognition of its principles must involve. These opening paragraphs of Mr. Clay's letter will have great effect, as they succinctly state the whole case in such a way as to touch many a chord in the popular heart which is devoted to liberty, and also to excite the fears of that class who would have much reason to tremble at the progress of such disorganizing doctrines as Secession teachers.

The subsequent parts of the letter dispose of two other questions which have been made almost as prominent as the first one, by the wide discussion which they have recently received in the newspapers. They are, of course the same we were so well accustomed to, not lon ago, in certain quarters at home, namely, *"Can you subdue the revolted States;"* and, supposing that, *"Can you govern a subjugated people and reconstruct the Union?"*

When Mr. Clay answers—"We do not purpose to *subjugate* the revolted States—we purpose simply to put down the rebel citizens," he puts the whole matter in a nutshell, and delivers English readers from the sophistry and misrepresentation which the hired agents of the conspirators had been industriously disseminating.

He then asks the British public some pertinent questions, and helps them a little toward answering the same:

1.—*Where should British honor place her in this contest?*

2.—*What is the interest of England now?*

3.—*Can England afford to offend the great nation which will be "The United States of America, even should we lose part of the South?*

He affirms, in conclusion, that England is the *natural ally* of the United States and asks: "Will she, then, ignore our aspirations"—to secure our national unity, the permanence of our constitutional rights, and the peaceful legitimate developement of our free institutions? "If she is just, she ought not. If she is honorable and magnanimous, she cannot. *If she is wise, she will not.*"

James Cameron, of Northumberland Co., Pa., has been offered and accepted the station of Colonel, of the Highland Regiment, of New York State—a scotish force, throughout. Col. Cameron is a brother of Gen. Cameron.

REPORTED INSANITY OF THE QUEEN.—The Boston Journal states that a letter from an American in London, who is likely to be well informed, says:

"I am sorry to say that Her Majesty the Queen is in a state of insanity, and very little hopes are entertained of her recovery. They talk of having her go to Germany. I here it talked that there will probably be a regency."

A GREAT many Southerners are sending their families North for protection, yet they talk about the horrible and barbarous war of extermination the North is waging against them. Will any gentleman of secession proclivities, tell us whether this isn't the first instance on record where a party at war have sent their women and children to their enemies for protection?

THE NORTHERN BAPTISTS AND THE WAR. The American Baptist Union, now in session in New York, have adopted strong resolutions to uphold the Government in prosecuting the war.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

The laying of the corner stone of the German Reformed Church, will take place on the 25th inst., at the north East End of Bedford Tp., several Ministers will be expected.

The Anniversary Exercise of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, Rainsburg, will take place June 21, 1861; exercises to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M.

DIED.

In Douglas county, Kansas, on the 23d ult., of typhoid fever, James S. Tussey, in the 36th year of his age.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Executor, residing in Monroe Tp.
June 21, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.*

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southamptom Township, dec'd, will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1861,

the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz: one tract of land on Chesnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs, viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell; the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian, Robert M. Taylor, Esq.; James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Wm. Colvin, George M. Colvin, Charles W. Colvin, Reubia Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 9th day of July, next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
June 14, 1861. Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

A gray mare, warranted sound and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use—also a family carriage, and a set of carriage harness—inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.
Bedford, June 12, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE. OF REAL ESTATE.

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon. } In the Court of Common Pleas, Bedford County, Pa., November Term, 1860.

Whereas at the aforesaid Term of the said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict; said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and,

Whereas at the April term of said court, A. D., 1861, the undersigned was appointed Master in Chancery, to sell said real estate, unless the said defendant aforesaid should pay the portion of said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D., 1861, with interest.

Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises on Saturday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, and interest, of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: To thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, said land being in Bedford Township and near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said Defendant aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Bedford, May 31, 1861. Master, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd, on the 25th day of June, next, one tract of firstrate patented land, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 189 acres and 138 perches nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a tenant house, a good bank barn nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared land, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situated on the northwest side of chestnut ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved and a good quality of lime stone land.

Terms of sale 1-3 to remain in the premises during the life time of the widow, interest to be paid her annually—1-3 of the balance in hand and remainder in 2 equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK,
May 24, 1861. Adm'r.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry Township, on

SATURDAY, 29TH OF JUNE, INST.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A tract of land, adjoining David L. Replogle, on the East, David T. Miller, on the North and West, and Christian Eversole, on the South, containing sixty eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the Estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd
June 7, 1861.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building opposite the "Mengel House."

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.-z

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

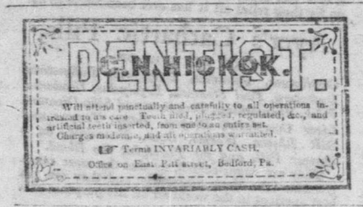
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor.

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juniana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.


DENTIST.
H. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. S. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞ Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-z

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,

May 3, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE

The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,

May 24, 1861. Adm'rs.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *AND* SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

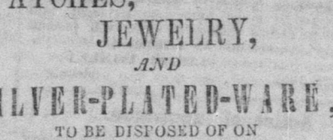
To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.



LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WORKING,
Adm'r of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,

May 10, 1861. Administrators.

A CARD.

To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.

May 3, 1861.

Notice to Tresspassers.

THE subscribers hereby warn all persons against tresspassing on their lands in Union Township, either by hunting, fishing, hunting bees, or otherswise. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.

WM. GRIFFITH,
ABRAHAM CORL,
J. H. GRIFFITH.

June 7, 1861.-*

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAM'L YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

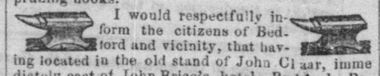
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors' of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER,
Executors

April 12, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
Adm'r

May 10, 1861

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griplings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.

This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.

The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa.

DAVID EVANS.

May 3, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

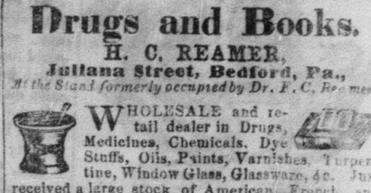
TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Adm'r.

May 3, 1861-*

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.



$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 8, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphene, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use. Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts. Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Deed Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and curately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.-zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.

March 22, 1861.-3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

FUSH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.